

PROPRIETOR

NO. 46

Fair Warning!
All persons owning or having dogs in their session are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.
July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New-York City.

with it the support of the State Government in all their rights;" but it is not of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or nullify the laws of the Union. The large liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government, but there is no appeal from its laws, except the various branches of the Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislature and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States," is a language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words "The Constitution and the laws of the United States

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain its authority, and as soon as practicable, assume the exercise of all its functions. This principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful sovereignty of the General Government and of the States. To that end Provisional Governments have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States as far as could be done, have been

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. The propriety of attempting to make free men electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for granted. The interpretation of that instrument itself, and the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions of the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, the continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States, and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to

man wexchended from employment, had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten to all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and innumerable sources which have hitherto lain dormant. Eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a climate so genial and a climate friendly to long life, and which has a denser population than is found yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will come mainly from the North, or from the more cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever been

been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will live with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," "special privileges to none." The Government is subordinate to the people, but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between the States. The position of many States is such, that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is the best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our army and navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th of June last, the total number of pensions was \$5,956, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measure having for its object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the local States alone exceed the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$9,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,533,815. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,556,153, and the expenditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,425. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It appears, from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission, 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 820 guns and 12,225 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The

operations of the general administrative Bureau of the War Department during the past year are detailed and an estimate of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,210,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my mind that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measure which are required for the good character, and I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall command itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily follow a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revolution, and yet without untimely prostitution. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the lands to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be had redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe, in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illusion. The secret of this prosperity springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the manual freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also esti-

mated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,554,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated, and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts, of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entanglement alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, I have been, and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments, and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been extended from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will, and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the system of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterward entered them in every part of the world to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitration, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is substantially that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a nation; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any person attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all these revolutions the United States have

wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only Government suited to our condition, but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice our predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrances of the United States were respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defense of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot force and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desires to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps more than ever before, North, South, East and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its first session to-day, with an earnestness and solicitude unequalled on similar occasions in the past. The Thirty-eighth Congress closed its constitutional existence with storm-clouds of war still lowering over us, and after a nine months' absence, Congress resumed its legislative authority in these national halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land there is peace. Its duties are as obvious as the sun's pathway in the heavens, representing in its two branches, the States and the people. Its first and highest obligation is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The rebellion having overthrown the constitutional State Governments in many of the States, it is your duty to mature and enact by legislation, which, with concurrence, will secure Governments on such a basis of enduring justice as will guarantee all necessary safeguards to the people and afford what our Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, proclaims as the chief objects of all Governments—protection to all men in their inalienable rights. [Applause.] The world should witness this great work, the most inflexible fidelity and earnest devotion to the principles of liberty and humanity. The truest patriotism and the wisest statesmanship are required. Men by the hundreds of thousands have died that the Republic might live. The emblem of mourning have darkened the White House and the cabin alike. The fires of civil war have melted every letter in the land, and proved the funeral pyre of slavery. It is for you representatives to do your work as faithfully and as well as did the fearless saviors of the Union in their more dangerous arenas of duty. Then we may live to see the vacant and once abandoned seats around us gradually filling up until this hall shall contain Representatives from every State and district, and their hearts devoted to the Union for which they are to legislate—jealous of its honor, proud of its glory, watchful of its rights, and hostile to its enemies; and its stars on our banner that pale when the States they represented arrayed themselves in arms against it. The nation will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before. [Applause.] Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destinies of all nations in the hollow of his hand, I enter again upon the duties of this trying position with a heart filled with gratitude to you for the unusually flattering manner in which it has been bestowed; and closing with the hope that it betokens your cordial support and assistance in all its grave responsibilities.

I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

TO CLERKS.

By the destruction of the Court of Appeals (Clerk's Office, R. R. Bolling's Record Books of "Judgment by Default" and printed Fee Books for the use of Circuit and Quarterly Court Clerks were burned, and he is therefore unable now to supply the demand for these books. I have, however, made arrangements with Mr. Bolling by which I will have a new supply bound and ready for delivery to Clerks within a few days.

Address orders to
H. M. McCARTY,
Dec. 5-31* State Binder.

NEW WHOLESALE
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Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.
Highest market price in Cash, paid for Kings, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.
Nov. 21-1m.

United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love, as their own free Constitution? Everyone of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865

In consequence of the inclemency of the day, the sale of building lots, by Messrs J. S. & L. E. Harvie, did not take place on Wednesday, as was advertised, and has been postponed to some future day, of which due notice will be given.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

Congress met on Monday morning last. The House was organized by the election of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, to the Speakership. On taking the Chair, Mr. Colfax spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The assembling of Congress, marking, as it does, the procession of our national history, is always regarded with interest by the people for whom it is to legislate. But it is not unsafe to say that millions more than ever before, North, South, East and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its first session to-day, with an earnestness and solicitude unequalled on similar occasions in the past. The Thirty-eighth Congress closed its constitutional existence with storm-clouds of war still lowering over us, and after a nine months' absence, Congress resumed its legislative authority in these national halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land there is peace.

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Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.
Highest market price in Cash, paid for Kings, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.
Nov. 21-1m.

EDUCATIONAL. SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars per Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas, Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S

School for Children, will commence on
Monday, September 1, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 18, 1865—5.

W. H. AVERILL, DRUGGIST, FRANKFORT, KY.

SELLS Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,

Coal Oil and Lamps,
A large and beautiful assortment of
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles.

Together with an assortment of
Musical Instruments,

—AND—
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended to.
Door 1-3m.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE partnership heretofore existing between A. G. Hodges, J. H. Harney & Wm. E. Hughes, as owners of the Commonwealth printing establishment, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A. G. Hodges is sole owner of the establishment. All accounts due it will be paid to him and all accounts it may owe will be paid by him. The partnership was dissolved September 30, 1865.

A. G. HODGES,
J. H. HARNEY,
WM. E. HUGHES,

Frankfort Nov. 14, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

Circular }
No. 4 }

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Ponnobaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information, viz:

E. F. Kinard, Bowling Green, Ky.
John Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.
H. H. Darkholder, Louisville, Ky.

The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable them to hasten the means due them by the Government, and they are earnestly solicited to employ them without charge.

By order of the Governor:
D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Oct. 31-10L.

BACHELORS HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bacheolor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MELLEFLUORS For Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
CHARLES BACHEOLOR, New York.
Aug. 15, 1865-1y.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

The President's Message.

We publish the President's Message to-day to the exclusion of nearly all other matter. As our compositors were desirous of a Thanksgiving holiday, we were obliged to put our whole force upon the Message, and so are not able to present our readers any other matter but what was already in type when the Message was received.

But an apology for the want of editorial and other matter is useless when our paper is graced with such a production as the one which occupies it to-day. Nothing of more interest could be offered to the attention of our readers. It is a state paper of great ability and power, breathing a spirit of noble patriotism and true loyalty, and setting before the people of our country and of Europe, too, views of our Government, with its duties and responsibilities, the wisdom and justice of which cannot be controverted. The Message stamps the President as a statesman of wide and liberal views, of independent thought and high culture. We believe that its teachings and its recommendations will be accepted by the mass of the people with the highest satisfaction. Following them, we will soon look upon a reconstructed and happy Union.

We have not, says the Cincinnati Commercial, been able to discover, after a faithful perusal of our Southern exchanges, what they regarded as treason. The New Orleans Times, however, comes to our assistance. It informs us that, in Louisiana, treason consists in holding a convention and passing resolutions that the entire people of the State are entitled to a voice in its government, and in opening polls at which the native adult males, whether white or black, can vote. According to the Times, Mr. Benj. F. Flanders, Mr. Rufus Waples, and people of their way of thinking, who voted with the colored people at the late election for Mr. Waymorth, are traitors. Well, it is encouraging to discover that there is such something they call treason in Louisiana, even though it be a sort of treason unknown to the laws of other nations. Inasmuch as treason against the United States has not been extensively punished in Louisiana, and as most of those engaged in it have experienced the full benefit of the clemency of the Executive, wouldn't it be grateful to the feelings of the Times if Governor Wells would interpose between the culprits and the majesty of offended law, and pardon Messrs. Flanders & Co.—just once!

Important from North Carolina.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard, of Wednesday, contains the following highly important intelligence:

Governor Holden has received the following telegram from President Johnson, which is laid before the public for their information:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.

"Hon. W. H. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:
"Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor.

"You will be sustained by the Government. The results of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

"It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

[Signed.] "ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President of the United States."

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The President to-night received the following dispatch:

"Raleigh, N. C., December 1.
"President of the United States:
"The Legislature has ratified, with but six dissenting voices, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Five judges have been elected—all good selections. Three of my personal appointments have been confirmed.

[Signed.] "WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
"Provisional Governor."

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

Semi-official news from the City of Mexico, under date of November 17, has been received in this City, at the Mexican Legation. Langlois, the Minister of the Treasury whom Napoleon sent to Maximilian, in order to arrange the finances of the Empire, has declared that it is impossible to succeed in that enterprise, as the budget amounts to forty millions, and the receipts don't quite reach the sum of fifteen millions.

There is no confirmation of the report of the defeat of the Liberal forces under Ungaldo and Figueroa.

The French are concentrating their forces in San Luis Potosi, the City of Mexico, and on the Rio Grande.

The abandonment of the Sintes of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nueva Leon and Coahuila has been officially confirmed in the late advices from Mexico. It is represented that the Liberals are daily gaining ground, and the number of their forces is always increasing. General Diaz defeated an Imperial force in the State of Puebla, and afterwards went to see General Alvarez, to combine in a decisive movement against the French. The Hidalgo family have renounced their right to live in Mexico, and all political claims they may have to the Mexican throne, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars apiece. Mr. Arget Hidalgo has given his own child to Maximilian, and the boy, only two years old, has been adopted by Maximilian, and made an Imperial prince. Mrs. Hidalgo, his mother, has been taken away from her son, after being compelled to sign a paper renouncing her right as a mother. It was decided to send her out of the country.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5th, 1865.

SENATE—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Gov. Jacob in the chair.

Mr. HELM—Leave—A bill to incorporate a certain railroad company running to the Cumberland river. Select committee.

Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, presented the Governor's Message which was read by the Clerk.

The message was ordered to be printed and enveloped, and furnished to the members.

Mr. GORIN presented several leaves, among others, to repeal the expatriation laws, to establish a conventional rate of interest, all of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. GRAINGER—A bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Bank of Louisville. Select committee.

Mr. CHANDLER—Resolution in relation to a tax on tobacco. Laid over.

Mr. HARRISON—Leave—A bill to repeal the expatriation laws. Judiciary.

To repeal an act in relation to the teachers in this State. Judiciary.

Mr. PRALL—Leave—A bill to amend the law in regard to the corporations of this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Mr. BRUNER presented the notice of Col. Love, contesting the right to a seat in the Senate.

The Clerk announced that the seats of A. S. Allen, L. B. Goggin, O. P. Johnson, R. T. Baker, and M. M. Benton were contested.

The case of A. S. Allen was first taken up, and Messrs. L. B. Goggin, J. H. Chandler, Wm. A. Dudley, F. L. Cleveland, and J. B. Bruner were chosen by lot as a board to inquire into and report on the same; and Mr. Goggin was excused from serving, and O. P. Johnson chosen in his place, who was also excused, and then A. D. Cosby was placed on the board.

The case of R. T. Baker was then taken up, and the board chosen were Messrs. T. P. Cardwell, James W. Gorin, W. S. Botts, W. J. Worthington, and Elijah Patrick.

The case of M. M. Benton was then taken up, and Messrs. Wm. Johnson, W. A. Dudley, G. C. Kiffe, T. B. Cochran, and Thos. Z. Morrow, were chosen as the board.

The case of L. B. Goggin was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were chosen as a board in regard to the same: Messrs. H. C. Lilly, T. P. Cardwell, C. T. Worthington, J. D. Landrum, and W. T. Hammond.

The case of O. P. Johnson next came up, and Messrs. Garriott, Dudley, Cook, N. B. Black, and John A. Prall, were chosen as the board.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. Bruner, Helm and Dudley, informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Also, a committee consisting of Messrs. Cleveland, J. D. Landrum, and Cook, informing the House that they had been appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with a similar one appointed by the House, to wait on the Governor and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly were organized and ready to proceed to business.

Whereupon Messrs. Bell, Buckner, and Stout, were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

After a short time Mr. Bell, reported that the committee had performed their duty, and were informed by the Governor that he would, in a short time, send in a message in writing.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of B. D. Lacy, contesting the seat of Lander Barber, from the county of Bath.

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of W. H. Reynolds, contesting the seat of J. Stroube, from the county of Bracken.

Also, the petition of Wm. A. Morton, contesting the seat of Richard Gregory, from the county of Hopkins.

Also, the petition of John C. Beck and James White, contesting the seats of Jacob Hawthorne and U. P. Degman from the county of Campbell.

A message from the Governor was received, by Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, transmitting his annual message. On motion, 5,000 copies of the message were ordered to be printed, enveloped and stamped.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Mr. DRAFFIN—A bill to repeal the 15th section of the Revised Statutes, title "Expatriation and Aliens."

Mr. GARDNER—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of Caldwell county.

Mr. HAWTHORNE—To extend the corporate limits of Newport. Also, to make the February term of the Campbell Circuit Court, at Newport, terms for the trial of criminal and penal cases.

Mr. YOUNG—To repeal the expatriation law.

Mr. BJUR—To create a bureau of emigration.

Mr. LYON—To amend the law of roads and passways.

Mr. KENNEDY—For the benefit of assessors. Also, to repeal all laws imposing tax on dogs.

Mr. SPEAKER—To repeal, suspend, or amend the law passed at the last session of this Legislature regulating corporations in this State.

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution providing that on Wednesday, the 6th day of the present month, a select committee be raised to take proof in the various contested elections, which was adopted.

Mr. McHENRY offered a joint resolution providing for the election of a United States Senator on the 12th inst.; which lies one day on the table.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS offered a resolution referring the Governor's message to appropriate committees, which was adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6, 1865.

SENATE—Mr. DUDLEY, from the Contested Election Board of Thomson vs. Allen, asked to be discharged on the ground that the law does not permit the charge of military interference to be entertained by the Board. The committee was discharged.

Mr. BRUNER moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PRALL moved to amend, by requiring the committee to inquire into the facts as to whether military interference was used in any other Senatorial election, either in 1865 or in 1863.

Mr. HELM moved, as a substitute for both propositions, that all the contested election boards be discharged from the consideration of the cases, and that they all be referred to the Committee on Elections with instructions to report as to whether the elections were free.

After some discussion Mr. HELM withdrew his proposition.

Mr. PRALL'S amendment was then rejected by the following vote, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Landrum, Landrum, Morrow, Patrick, Prall, and Wm. J. Worthington.—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardiner, Garriott, Gorin, Grainger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, O. P. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lilly, McKeezie, Riffe, Stooz, Swigert, C. T. Worthington, and Wright.—23.

Mr. BRUNER'S motion was then adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont in relation to the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

[In our next paper this message will be published.]

Mr. DUDLEY—Select Committee—To supply lost or destroyed records in the Court of Appeals. Passed.

Mr. PRALL—Select Committee—To amend the law to regulate corporations in Kentucky. [Corporations in which the State has no stock not to report to the Auditor, as now required by law; nor local corporations, other than banking companies.] Referred to the Finance Committee.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. CHANDLER—To amend the law of husband and wife.

Same—To repeal the law requiring teachers and officers to take the oath.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM offered a resolution providing for the election of a United States Senator on the 12th inst. Lies one day on the table.

Adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE—Mr. BELL offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, The President of the United States has recommended to all the people of the States that they should observe Thursday, the 7th day of the present month, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and the Governor of Kentucky has, in accordance with this recommendation, requested that the citizens of this State should respect that proclamation, and join in the national thanksgiving and prayer;—this House concurs in opinion as to the propriety of this request; and, therefore,

Resolved, That when it adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Petitions.—Mr. McHENRY presented the petition of Wm. A. Brann, contesting the seat of James Wilson, of the county of Pendleton.

Mr. SIMMS presented the petition of James H. Leach, contesting the seat of Francis Gardner, of the county of Caldwell.

A message from the Governor, was received by Mr. VanWinkle, Secretary of State, transmitting resolutions from the State of Vermont, in relation to secession. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—To amend an act to authorize the city of Paris to raise a fund for the support of public schools.

Same—to repeal an act requiring certain officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office.

Mr. BELL—To prevent military authorities from interfering with elections.

Mr. HARLAN—To change the line between Owen and Franklin counties.

Same—to change the line between Franklin and Anderson.

Mr. STOUT—to increase the salaries of judges in this Commonwealth.

Mr. BUSH—to amend the existing laws in regard to injunctions against judgments.

Mr. BUCKNER—to amend the 13th article of chap. 27, of the Rev. Stats., title "Courts."

Same—to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth."

Mr. McMILLAN—to authorize the surplus "Volunteer Fund" in Nicholas county, to be applied to the payment of the county subscription of stock in the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road, and other purposes.

Mr. LILLARD—to amend section 3, chapter 63, of Revised Statutes.

Same—to appeal an act, entitled, "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth."

Mr. PARROTT—Giving the trustees of Campbellsville, Ky., the power of granting coffee-house licenses.

Mr. McHENRY offered a resolution allowing seats on this floor to gentlemen contesting the seats of sitting members. Adopted.

Special order—A resolution to raise a committee to hear the proof in the various cases of contested seats. They were all taken up and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. McGREW offered a joint resolution, that when this House adjourns on the 20th of this month, it adjourn to meet on the 4th day of January, 1866.

And then the House adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

[From the Chicago Republican.

The Jamaica Insurrection.

The Jamaica insurrection is over. The ringleaders have been executed with a shroud as short as ever characterized the bloodiest times. The negroes were in fault; that is, they violated the laws, and sought the destruction of the government which was over them. They have been conquered and subdued, and while humanity must shudder at the rapidity of the judicial proceedings which terminated in their execution, there are few who will question the propriety of bringing all such offenders to merited punishment.

The insurrectionists in Jamaica were negroes, and negroes are not entitled to immunities not allowable to white men.

The public, however, would like to know something more than the bloody details and result of the insurrection. What was it about? is a very natural question; and the English papers furnish us with some information upon this point. Jamaica contains an area somewhat less than that of the state of Massachusetts, and has an aggregate population of 441,000. The government consists of a governor appointed by the English crown, a privy council appointed by the governor, a legislative council of 17 members also appointed by the governor, and an elective assembly of 47 members, two from each of the 22 parishes into which the island is divided and one from each of the three principal cities. The legislative councils and the assembly are the law-making power, subject to a discretionary veto of the governor.

The members of the assembly, who must be tax-payers, receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Each parish has a magistrate appointed for life by the governor, under him is a body of local magistrates, consisting of the rector and church wardens, the justices of the peace, and ten vestrymen. The judiciary consists of one chief justice and three assistants. The government, it will be

seen, is as far removed from the people as possible, and so far as the local magistracy is concerned, is in the hands of the clergy of the English church. We do not know the qualification of voters, but it must be exclusive as the London papers put the whole number of voters at only 2,500, or less than one voter to every 175 of the population. The assembly is composed exclusively of planters, who, with the clergy of the established church, fill also the legislative and privy councils. The church, of course, is a state institution, but the vast multitude of the people do not belong to it, being either Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, or adherents of some other religious body. The struggle is the old one of a people taxed and ruled by a church of which they are not members. In all the accounts of the insurrection written by ministers of the established church there runs a spirit of antagonism to the dissenting clergy-men, amounting in some instances to an intimation that the negroes were the dupes of the Methodist and other preachers. But this discontent upon religious matters is comparatively a small affair.

The planters are in possession of the government. They make the laws, and those laws are all for their own interest. The negroes of the island were emancipated in 1838, and since then there has been a constant war between them and the planters. The negro has been vainly seeking civil rights; the planter denying them. The negro has been seeking the right to make a contract and have it enforced; the planters have been engaged in defeating this, and in placing the negro at their mercy. The negro has had to struggle against the most adverse circumstances. The race has not, in its freedom, lost its prolific nature, and the colored population has increased largely. In addition to this, the planters have for years been introducing coolies. Notwithstanding the fact that these die after a short residence, the number is kept up by constant importation. The native negro has to contend for employment against the coolie, who is nothing else than a slave and against laws which deny him any redress against the dishonesty or bad faith of the planters. The latter retain practically the old slaveholding notion that the negro is only fitted for slavery, and their legislation is directed not to the improvement of the race, morally or intellectually, but to their deeper degradation.

The negro has no standing in court except as a defendant on the complaint of a white man; he is denied the privilege of suing land; he can get no lease unless he stipulates to sell his products to his landlord at prices fixed by the latter; all other planters refuse to buy of him. He is therefore (and it must be remembered that the negroes are a large majority of the population) compelled to squat on the land of some planter, who can turn him off at any moment. He hires himself to a planter, the latter may pay him or not; and as paying is the exception and not the rule, the negro is compelled to work for nothing or seek a miserable sustenance upon land too poor to invite culture by its owner. All appeals for redress of these grievances have been laughed to scorn by the planters.

The great error is not crime in the policy of the dominant race in Jamaica, and it is an error which this country is now on the eve of repeating or avoiding, is that of withholding from the emancipated slave the only inducement that has ever drawn man white or black, to voluntary labor, and that is a fair price. The history of the civilized world only be searched in vain for an instance of an industrious people, or of voluntary labor, where the laborer was refused wages, or denied the wages which earned, and there is no precedent of a people who have refused to labor when for that labor they were offered fair compensation, and when they had earned it received it. The rapid decline in the prosperity of Jamaica, and the equally rapid increase of its debt, are the result of unremitting struggle upon the part of the planters and government to reverse this universal law. As a matter of course it has failed, and the failure has been as disastrous to the whites as it has been to the blacks. The recent insurrection owes its origin to this denial of justice, and the wonder is that the blacks have borne it so patiently during the quarter of a century that they have been free. No other race would have endured it for one-fourth that time. It is not surprising that a population numerically in the ascendancy, reduced to the most squalid poverty, denied the ownership of any portion of the soil, refused even a lease, excluded from any political and civil rights, only recognized in the courts as criminals, denied even admission to the almshouses—it is, we repeat, a wonder, not that these people have rebelled, but that they have not rebelled before.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, December 5th, 1865.

Present, Peters, acting Chief Justice, Williams and Robertson, Judges.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Strode et al v Magowan's heirs, Fleming; affirmed.

Nichell et al v Strader, Davies; affirmed.

Walker v Hiele et al, Madison; reversed.

FRANKFORT, December 6th, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Haselwood v Haselwood, Grant; affirmed.

Colvia v Colvia Pendleton; affirmed.

O'Neill v Gregg Jessamine; affirmed.

Kelly v Kelly Estill; affirmed.

Wharter v McFerran Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Court of Appeals.

I am a Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals— I am in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. "For the Union at all hazards."

JOHN SEATON.

Greenup county, Ky.

Dec. 5, 1865.

The Louisville Journal will publish twice a week for one month and the Mayville Eagle one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have removed their establishment three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confectionery Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at their new stand, where they will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

Dec. 5, 1865.

LARD KEGS FOR SALE

100 PRIME No. 1. Lard Kags in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

Nov. 22—1m.

BULL'S COLUMN.

S. C. BULL,

SAINT CLAIR STREET.

FRANKFORT, KY.,

Is now receiving for the approaching

HOLIDAYS!

One of the largest and best assortment of

JUVENILE BOOKS,

GAMES & TOY BOOKS,

Ever brought to this City.

Aa endless variety of

BIBLES,

HYMN BOOKS,

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Also, a few very fine ENGLISH BOOKS,

consisting of

THE POETS,

AND A CHOICE LOT OF JUVENILES.

Nearly all of the latest publications such as

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

Can You Forgive Her,

&c. &c.

Special attention given to furnishing

"Kentucky Reports,"

STANTON'S

REVISED STATUTES,

AND OTHER

LAW BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERI-

CAN Note, and Letter Papers,

and Envelopes of the very best.

MISCELLANY.

ALONE BY THE HEARTH.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD

Here, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sitting alone;
And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember
Days long ago.

Sadly then it is when the night has descended,
Thou sittest here,
Pensively musing on episodes, ended
Many a year.

Still in my visions a golden-haired glory
Flits to and fro;
She whom I loved—but 'tis just the old story,
Dead, long ago.

'Tis but the wealth of a love, yet I linger
(Thou passion errs),
Foolishly kissing the ring on my finger—
Once it was hers.

Nothing has changed since her spirit departed,
Here in this room—
Save I, who, weary and half broken-hearted,
Sit in the gloom.

Land! 'gainst the window the winter rain dashes
Dreary and cold;
Over the floor the fire-light flashes
Just as of old.

Just as of old—but the embers are scattered,
Whose ruddy blaze
Flashed o'er the floor where her fairy feet pat-
tered.

In other days!
Then her dear voice, like a silver chiming,
Melted away;
Often these walls have re-echoed her singing,
Now hushed for aye!

Why should love bring nought but sorrow,
I wonder?
Every thing dies!
Time and Death, sooner or later, must smother
Dearest ties.

Years have rolled by; I am weary and older—
Wiser, but yet
Not till my heart and its feelings grow colder
Can I forget.

So, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sitting alone;
And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember
Days long ago!

Buying a Nose.

A company of travelers who had been journeying during the day in the same stage coach, were sitting at dinner in the hotel, and during the repast were entertained by one of the company, who had chosen as his theme the travelling commercial clerk so frequently met with on land or water.

"The clerk, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "is gifted with extraordinary perceptive faculties, such highly cultivated senses, that without ever having been in a city before, he at once, as if by magic, finds his way to the dining-room. He discovers at once the most secret doors and before you are able to brush the dust from your clothes, he is already seated at the table, has swallowed the soup and carved the poultry. He is, I say, a terror to all travelers who are obliged to dine at a table d'hôte. Under the pretence of being in a hurry, and desirous of calling on a customer while the horses are being changed, all the dishes disappear from before him, and he carves, or rather cuts up the meats of every description, without exhibiting too great a knowledge of anatomy. The only thing that can be justly said in his favor is, that he is a perfect connoisseur in matters of the table, and sternly reprimands the landlord for any neglect or want of attention on his part. He exercises a strict supervision over the eatables, and will not permit a chicken to be brought upon the table a second time. Permit me to bring before your eyes a description of our clerk, as it should be entered upon his passport:

Religion, none; age, 25-35 years; size, middling; with an inclination to fleshiness; nose, aquiline; mouth, ever ready to eat, drink, or talk; forehead, broad; eyes wandering; speech, quick, fluent and strongly persuasive; color, healthy, and reddened by wine; behavior, exceedingly obtrusive; extraordinary mark, great attention to the fair sex."

Here one of the younger sex arose and said to the speaker, who sat opposite to him: "Sir, you may save yourself the trouble of specifying any further the peculiarities of a travelling clerk, for surely your quick eye has already discovered that I am a member of the class described."

"How? you a commercial traveler?"

"Yes, sir!"

"And in what business, may I be permitted to ask?"

"I travel in the nose business."

"Ah! in the noses of pasteboard? False faces, probably?"

"No, sir; I deal in noses of flesh, in one word, human noses."

The whole table was in a roar of laughter, for the describer of the clerk had a nose that would make two of the common run of nasal organs. The clerk now with most grave and serious air continued:

"Sir, if you wish, I would like to buy your nose. Although your nose is not of the first quality, and, moreover, belongs to that class which is not in great demand, yet I am willing to buy."

"My nose?"

"Yes, sir—your nose!"

"Time of delivery?"

"After your death."

"That sounds sensible. When payable?"

"On demand—cash down."

"Still better! Well, and the price?" ironically inquired the owner of the nose in question.

The clerk took out his pocket-book and made a calculation; then, after carefully measuring the nose, he offered fifty dollars for it, payable within twenty-four hours. The business was settled, and ten bottles of champagne were agreed upon as the forfeit to be paid by the party backing out—the vendor reserving the right to use his nose as long as he lived.

All the stipulations being agreed to, and the transaction closed, the clerk whispered a few words to the waiter, who went out, but soon returned with a pair of tongs heated red hot.

"What does this mean?" cried the seller, starting back in great affright.

"It is as you perceive, a pair of red-hot tongs," answered the clerk. "Whenever I make a purchase, I always mark my goods, so that I may be certain to get the same article I bought your nose, as all here present can prove—hence I shall mark it."

"But this I never will allow."

"Then, sir, you break your bargain, by opposing the practice of traders."

"Oh, that you were in my place!" said the seller, in a rage.

"I have not sold but bought, sir. You must pay the champagne. I call on the company present to decide the question."

The seller of the nose was found guilty, and unanimously condemned to pay the forfeit, while, amid shouts of laughter, the health of the ready clerk, who, by buying a nose had "sold" his opponent, was quaffed in foaming bumpers.

NEW CASH STORE!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!
HULL & DAY,
Dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:
TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS.
GREEN AND BLACK TEA,
SUGAR AND COFFEE,
BACON AND LARD,
CANNED FRUIT,
DRIED FRUIT,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS,
EGGS,
The celebrated Baltimore STAR
OYSTERS!
Fresh and sea-received daily

SODA,
BUTTER,
CRACKERS,
WHITE FISH,
STONE WARE,
POWDER & SHOT,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,
WOODEN & STONE WARE,
CRANBERRIES, &C., &C.

WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a
GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,
with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—**TERMS CASH.**
We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed.
Aug. 25, 1865.
HULL & DAY.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!
Literature, Science, and Art.
New Volume begins January 1866.

The Eclectic Magazine is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Leisure Hour, Westminster Review, Public Universal Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London National Review, The Freeman, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic, and in this way the magazine will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.
Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STYL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrations of important historical events. Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.
TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20.
The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,
W. H. DWELLY, 3 Beekman St., New-York.
Nov. 14, '61

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.
June 13, 1865—6m.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR OUR
Great National Work

THE
Standard History of the War!!
CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "Great Conflict," from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages, containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It represents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oct. 10, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court, for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 24th October 1865, in Grant County, said Samuel Anderson, is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Samuel Anderson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Asst. Sec'y.
Nov. 28—2m.

GUNPOWDER.
WM. CROMEY,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
ORIENTAL AND MIAMI
GUNPOWDER,
No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse always on hand and for sale.

Nov. 21—1m.
JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—1f.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb. 2 twf.
S. BLACK.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.
April 15, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE
HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.
July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862—1f.]

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1f.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS
GATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,
In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS:
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.
July 14, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
OFFICE in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
OFFICES—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St., bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—1f.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR
By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 19, 1861.

REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailor of Estill county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Sept. 15—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst on the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, ruddy complexion. Aced at one time as a guerrilla with Capt. Hodge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.
Oct. 24, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absolom Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Green Slaughter, is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark eyes, weighs 180 lbs., black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter, is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 to 8 inches high and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.
Nov. 16, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Oct. 27, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the Jailor of Hart county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Asst. Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Washer, in Morgan, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Sept. 15—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that the Hon. Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Jailor of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Sept. 26—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Fauty Johnson, of said county, and did also commit the crime of robbery and rape upon a person of Mrs. Gray in Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice and going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the Jailor of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Thomas Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to discover at a distance) and will weigh about 170 lbs. Lives in Mercer county, near Danversville, Ky.

Anthony Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, black hair, dark eyes, and will weigh about 180 lbs. Lives in Washington county, near Cornishville, Ky.

John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs. and lives in Mercer county, near Danversville, Ky.
Sept. 8, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT G. TURNER, did, in November, 1865, in the County of Logan, murder R. S. Porter, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert G. Turner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Logan County, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert G. Turner, is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, had a blue mark under one eye; formerly from the State of Missouri.
Nov. 21—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES LAWSON, has been indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court, for murdering one Bub Bosley, of Mercer County, the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James Lawson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer County, within twelve months from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Nov. 24, 1865.

LAND FOR SALE.
A SMALL tract of Land, of about 43 acres, in Franklin County, 6 miles from Frankfort and 2 miles from Forks of Elkhorn, lying on the Cincinnati road. It adjoins the farm of M. Bedford, Esq. It has on it a small house, two rooms and a kitchen, &c. About 30 acres of the land is under cultivation—the balance well set in blue grass. Any person desiring such a tract of land will do well to call upon the undersigned.
J. W. FRENCH.
Oct. 31, 1865.

COUNTING-HI AND R FOR 1865													
1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN.	1	2	3	4	5
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	FEB.	8	9	10	11	12
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	MAR.	15	16	17	18	19
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	APR.	22	23	24	25	26
MAY.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	MAY.	29	30	31	1	2
JUN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	JUN.	5	6	7	8	9
JULY.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	JULY.	12	13	14	15	16
AUG.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	AUG.	19	20	21	22	23
SEPT.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	SEPT.	26	27	28	29	30
OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OCT.	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	NOV.	10	11	12	13	14
DEC.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	DEC.	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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